

Sec. 5. Expiration. The Board shall terminate upon the submission of the report provided for in sections 2 and 3 of this order.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
May 15, 1996.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,
12:06 p.m., May 16, 1996]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on May 17.

**Proclamation 6896—National
Defense Transportation Day and
National Transportation Week, 1996**
May 15, 1996

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

Americans derive daily benefits from the finest transportation system in the world. Our Nation's network of land, sea, and air travel allows for the efficient movement of goods and people, strengthening our economy, uniting our citizens, and linking us to other countries around the globe. As we strive to compete in an international marketplace, we must deepen our commitment to this infrastructure and continue the long-standing partnership between government and industry that has made our successes possible.

Transportation has played a vital role in America's recent economic recovery, creating some 400,000 new jobs in the last 3 years. Fields that faced financial difficulties just a short time ago, such as aerospace, shipbuilding, and airlines, are now profitable and growing. My Administration has been proud to sign more than 30 new market-opening aviation agreements, including an agreement with Canada, our biggest trading partner, that has generated significant economic activity in just one year and facilitated air travel between our two countries.

In an effort to build on this progress and further improve efficiency, we have increased our national investment in infrastructure—by some 11 percent a year over early

1990s levels—while streamlining the Department of Transportation by 10,000 employees and cutting red tape to speed the financing and construction of highway projects. Safety remains a top priority in these efforts, and communities across the country are working to protect drivers, passengers, pedestrians, and bicyclists. Sophisticated communications technology helps relieve traffic congestion in urban areas and expanded mass transit systems move people more quickly and safely with minimal environmental impact.

To celebrate these accomplishments and to honor the millions of men and women, both government and private sector employees, who maintain America's transportation system and contribute so much to our Nation's activities, the Congress, by joint resolution approved May 16, 1957 (36 U.S.C. 160), has designated the third Friday in May of each year as "National Defense Transportation Day" and, by joint resolution approved May 14, 1962 (36 U.S.C. 166), declared that the week within which that Friday falls be designated "National Transportation Week."

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Friday, May 17, 1996, as National Defense Transportation Day and May 12 through May 18, 1996, as National Transportation Week. I urge all Americans to observe these occasions with appropriate ceremonies and activities, giving due recognition to the countless individuals and organizations that build, secure, and operate this country's modern transportation system.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,
12:05 p.m., May 16, 1996]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on May 17.

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report of the National Science Board

May 15, 1996

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by 42 U.S.C. 1863(j)(1), I am pleased to submit to the Congress a report of the National Science Board entitled *Science and Engineering Indicators—1996*. This report represents the twelfth in a series examining key aspects of the status of American science and engineering in a global environment.

The science and technology enterprise is a source of discovery and inspiration and is key to the future of our Nation. The United States must sustain world leadership in science, mathematics, and engineering if we are to meet the challenges of today and tomorrow.

I commend *Science and Engineering Indicators—1996* to the attention of the Congress and those in the scientific and technology communities.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
May 15, 1996.

Remarks During Panel I of the White House Conference on Corporate Citizenship

May 16, 1996

The President. Thank you very much, Father O'Donovan, for giving those assembled here in 5 minutes the essence of what I got in the 4 years in my Georgetown education. [Laughter] When I was a student I came to this magnificent old hall many times to hear other people say things I thought were very wise. I never imagined I would be here so many times myself in this position, but I am delighted to be back.

This is a peculiarly American event we're about to have today. And I'm glad that the business students from Georgetown are here, the law students, the undergraduate students. I understand this is the day after finals—that shows the level of devotion to

this topic—[laughter]—that I hope the rest of us can match.

I also want to thank the business leaders who are here and the labor leaders who are here. There's a remarkable collection of people here from large, medium, and small companies, men and women, different racial and ethnic backgrounds, people who represent different kinds of unions and different work organizations, all committed to discussing this very important topic today of citizenship in the workplace.

As the nature of work and the nature of the workplace changes dramatically and we move so rapidly into the 21st century, what do we owe each other in the workplace? What do employers owe employees? What do employees owe employers? What, if anything, should the Government do to help to deal with the new challenges that we face?

We are here today for two reasons: First of all, because there are some very profound changes taking place, and if we respond to them properly, we get very good results. But even in the good results we see some paradox: our economy in the last 3½ years is a deficit that's less than half of what it was when I became President; low inflation, 8½ million new jobs, a 15-year high in home ownership, all-time highs in exports and small business formation. But still, according to studies done by both the Business Roundtable and the AFL-CIO, high levels of uncertainty in our work force, people uncertain about their job security, whether they can get an increase in income even if they work harder, whether they can maintain access to health care and retirement for their families. And people wanting more genuine participation in their jobs, in their work force, in building their own future.

The Government plainly has some big roles to play in reducing the deficit, having good trade policies, promoting our economic interest around the world, investing in technology and research in areas that it's obviously important for a public investment as well as the private investment. There are certain tax incentives the Government has provided traditionally and that I hope will provide again—the incentives for research and experimentation, the incentives for companies to help to finance the education of their